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Previous References

1931-32 (PP ✓)

File No. 35-31

Serial Nos. 46

Later References

P. 43

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos.

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Decisions arrived at by the Consultative Committee at its First Session in Delhi during Feb–March 1932

Submitted to His Highness.

I beg to submit herewith copies of the proceedings of the first session of the Consultative Committee held at Delhi during February - March 1932. The views which we tentatively wished to put forward on some of the outstanding questions were summarised in the accompanying pamphlet which was circulated to the members of the Committee but only some of these questions actually came up for discussion. The rest will be taken up at the next session which is to commence from 2nd May 1932.

Kind reference may be invited to the following points which are of special interest to Mysore and to the States generally:-

(1) The undesirability of laying down in the constitution any fundamental rights applicable ipso facto to the States was pointed out by all the States' representatives. I urged that the States should be left to make such a declaration according to their own needs and circumstances.

(2) All the States' representatives agreed in the view, to which I had given expression in the pamphlet, that it is not practicable to set apart any definite number or proportion of seats on the legislative bodies, out of the States' quota, either for the Mussalmans or any other minority communities. The States must be left complete discretion in the matter.

(3) The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was, at my suggestion, included in the list of Federal Institutions. This classification might help us to obtain relief from the disproportionate contribution that we are making for the maintenance of the Institute.

(4) It was agreed that the form of the oath of allegiance to be taken by members of the Federal Legislature deputed by the States should be such as not to impair their allegiance to their own rulers.

(5) The question of retroceding jurisdiction over

Railways in Indian States is to be referred to a Sub-Committee when the Consultative Committee meets again at Simla early in May next.

(6) The consideration of the subject of Centrally Administered Areas has been adjourned to the next Session, pending the circulation of the material collected on the subject. The Assigned Tract of Bangalore falls under this category.

Mirza M. Ismail

Bangalore, DEWAN.

21st March 1932.

Record of Cases submitted for the Orders of His Highness the Maharaja.

Subject.

Proceedings of the First Session of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference held at Delhi during February - March 1932.

Order.

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General and Revenue Secretariat.

Proceedings of the first Session of the Consultative Committee of the Round Table Conference held at New Delhi during Feb 4 - March 1932.

(*)

31. All urgent or confidential files returned with His Highness' orders may in the absence of instructions or indications to the contrary, be ordinarily circulated to the Members of Council for perusal after the issue of orders.

33. The Secretaries concerned should see that orders in the cases referred to above are issued at once and that the files are returned immediately after to the Chief Secretary for circulation to the Members.

34. In all other cases, the files will first be circulated to the Members of Council at Headquarters and then sent to the Secretariat concerned for the issue of orders.

Circulated to Members of Council for perusal of His Highness' orders before/after issue of orders.* (*Vide Rules* 31, 33 and 34 of the Subsidiary Rules for the conduct of business of Council in the Manual of Council Rules and Procedure.)

N. M. Rama Rau

Chief Secretary to Government.

Through the Secretary to Government,

.....Department.

6011/7/4

FIRST MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 7/4/32

8329/3/4

SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL. 6.4.32

7/4/32

NOTE.—Contn. sheet

Decisions arrived at by the Consultative Committee.

I. Problem of Minorities.

When the Consultative Committee began its sessions the Moslem members expressed their - view that unless they knew what their position was likely to be in the new Constitution, their opinion with regard to matters on the agenda and some other matters would necessarily be tentative and would not be helpful to a decision; consequently, as efforts to reach a settlement had failed His Excellency the Viceroy was - requested to press upon the British Government the necessity of giving a decision upon the questions which were before the Minorities Committee in order to facilitate the work of the Consultative Committee. It was expressed in some quarters that such an attitude would confine the discussions of the Committee purely to questions of provincial autonomy and would thrust the important question of responsibility at the Centre into the back-ground. The Moslem members made it clear that they were acting on the - assumption that there is to be an All-India Federation, and that there were many questions on the agenda which could be discussed without any reference to ~~the communal problem. Until~~ ~~matter~~ It was agreed that the Prime Minister should be informed of the sense of the discussion and ~~be~~ requested to give a decision on the communal question as soon as possible. (Proceedings of the Consultative Committee dated 22nd February 1932).

II. Fundamental Rights.

It was agreed that the Constitution Act

shall

should expressly guarantee a set of fundamental rights to every citizen in British India. The following fundamental rights were agreed to :-

1) All titles to property and personal property lawfully acquired and enjoyed at the establishment of the Federation are hereby guaranteed.
No person shall be deprived of his property, save by due process of law and for public purposes, and only on payment of fair and just compensation to be assessed by a Judicial Tribunal (~~only one member dissented to the payment of compensation by Government~~) (Page 16 C.C. dated 23rd February)

2) Freedom of conscience and the free profession, practice, and propagation of religion, religious rites and usages, are guaranteed, subjects to public order and morality. (Page 17 C.C. dated 23rd February)

3) No person shall be deprived of his liberty, nor shall his dwelling be entered into save in accordance with the law. (Page 21 C.C. dated 23rd February)

4) The right of free expression of opinion as well as the right to assemble peaceably and without arms, freedom of combination and association for the maintenance and improvement of labour, and to form -

associa

Associations or unions, is hereby guaranteed for purposes not opposed to public order or morality. (Page 21 C.C. dated 23rd February - Page 25 C.C. 24th February)

The Sikhs shall be entitled to carry kirpans. (Page 37 C.C. dated 24th February).

5) All citizens shall be equal before the law and shall possess equal civic rights. (Page 37 C.C. dated 23rd March)

6) Subject to the special powers of the Governor - General in Council, every citizen shall have the right to a writ of Habeas Corpus. (Page 37 C.C. dated 23rd February).

7) There shall be no State religion for the Federation, or for any province. All religions shall be equal before the Government. (Page 9 C.C. dated 24th February)

8) No person attending any school, receiving State-aid or other - public money shall be compelled to attend the religious instruction that may be given in the school.
(The majority of members ~~approve~~ considered that this clause should not be inserted but the minority insist on its retention)(Page 15 dated 24th February)

9) With due regard to the equal rights of all classes and communities to cultural advancement no citizen shall be denied education in any institution aided or maintained by the State by reason merely of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them.

(Page 6 C.C. dated 27th February)

10) No citizen shall by reason only of religion, descent, caste or colour, or any of them be disabled from practising any profession, trade or calling or from acquiring or transferring property.

(Pages 32 & 34. C.C. dated 27th Feb.)

11) No citizen shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour or any of them, be disabled from holding any Office, under the Crown in India, or public employment, office of power, or honour.

Dr. Moonje is of opinion that the word "or prejudiced" should be added after 'disabled'.

(Pages 1 and 4. C.C. dated 25th Feb.)

12) All citizens have equal rights of access to, and use of public roads, public wells, and all other public amenities and places of public resort.

(Page 23. C.C. dated 24th Feb.)

13) Every citizen shall have the right to keep and bear arms in accordance with regulations, which shall not discriminate only on the grounds of race, caste, or religion

(Pages 33 & 34 C.C. dated 24th Feb.)

~~It subs shall be entitled~~

14) Men and women shall have equal rights as citizens.

(The Moslem delegates of British India do not wish to retain this clause).

(Page 42. C.C. dated 24th Feb.)

Rights of Minorities.

15) Full religious liberty, that is, full liberty of belief, worship, propaganda, associations and education shall be guaranteed to all communities subject to the maintenance of public order and morality.

No person shall merely by change of faith lose any civic right, or be subject to any penalty.

(Page 22. C.C. dated 25th Feb.)

16) The right to establish, manage and control at their own expense, charitable religious and social institutions, schools, and other educational establishments with the free use of their language and script, and with the right to exercise their religion therein is hereby guaranteed. (Page 22. C.C. dated 25th Feb)

17. If a bill is passed which, in the opinion of two-thirds of the members of any Legislature representing a particular community, affects their religion or social practice based on religion, or in the case of fundamental -- rights, of the subjects, of one-third of the members object, it shall be open to such - members to lodge their objection thereto, within a period of one month of the Bill being passed by the House, with the President of the House who shall forward the - same to the Governor-General or the Governor as the case may be; and he shall thereupon suspend the operation of that Bill for further consideration by the Legislature. When such Bill has been further considered by the Legislature and the Legislature concerned has refused to revise or modify the Bill so as to meet the objection thereto, the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, may give or withhold his assent to it in the exercise of his discretion, provided further that the validity of such Bill may be challenged in the -- Supreme Court by any two members of the denomination affected thereby, on the grounds that it contravenes one of their fundamental rights. (Page 23.C.C. dated 25th Feb)

18. Minorities in race and language shall be given primary instruction in their mother tongue under conditions to be prescribed by Law. (Page 32.C.C. dated 27th Feb.)

Special claims of the depressed classes.

19. Any custom or usage by which any disadvantage or disability is imposed upon, or any discrimination is made against any subject of the Federation in regard to the enjoyment of civic rights on account of untouchabili shall be void. (Page 25.C.C.dated 25th

Special claims of the Anglo Indian Community.

The principle that the Community should have the right to control its own educational institutions was accepted and the discussion of special provisions in relation to education were postponed

(Page 8. C.C. dated 26th February)

The claim of the Community for the right of trial by Jury was also postponed.

(Page 13 C.C. dated 26th February)

Special claims of the European Community.

20) The European Community shall have equal rights and privileges to those enjoyed by Indian-born subjects in all industrial and commercial activities.

(~~Two members dissented~~)

(Page 17. C.C. dated 26th February)

21) The existing rights of the Community in regard to procedure of criminal trials shall be maintained.

(Page 20 C.C. dated 26th Feb.)

It was further agreed that the constitution should embody provisions safeguarding to all minorities ~~to~~ a share in grants-in-aid given by the State and by the self-governing bodies.

(Page 8. C.C. dated 27th February)

III. Application of Fundamental Rights to the subjects of the States.

It was agreed that any federating State may extend the sections relating to Fundamental Rights, or from time to time any section, or sections thereof, to its own territory, by means of a clause in the Treaty of Adhesion or otherwise (Pages 1 to 5 C.G.G. dated 29th Feb)

IV. Supreme Court.

There was general agreement that the Constitution Act should provide for a Federal Supreme Court, functioning in two divisions viz (1) as a Federal Court of Appeal for India and (2) and as a Supreme Court of Appeal for British India with jurisdiction to hear and determine Civil Appeals, and Criminal Appeals involving capital punishment, from the High Courts of British India. While the functions and the jurisdiction of the division of the Supreme Court are to be laid down by the Act, the Federal Legislature should be given the power to adopt the provisions when it thinks fit to do so. The salaries of the Chief Justice and of the other Judges of the Federal Supreme Court should be higher than those of the Judges of the High Courts. (Pages 11 to 13 C.G.G. dated 29th Feb)

V. Means of reconciling Muslim demands for one-third of the total number of seats in the Federal Legislature with freedom of the States to select their own representatives:-

The States delegation expressed their point of view viz, that they cannot commit themselves to a fixed proportion of seats between Hindu and Moslem representatives. They will insist upon their right to send whom they like and by whatever method they like. Any other recommendation to the States to allot one-third of their quota of representation to the Moslems or any other community would be impossible of acceptance, having regard to the many practical difficulties in the way of such an arrangement.

VI. Desirability of a Statutory Railway Board:-

It was agreed that a Railway Board for the administration and management of railways in India should be established, and there was also general agreement on the point that there should be a provision in the Constitution Act, for the establishment of such a Board. But while the majority were of opinion that the constitution, functions and powers of the Board should be left to be determined by the Federal Legislature, the rest were for providing for these matters also in the Constitution.

The Delegates of the States expressed the view that the

Constitution should provide for a fares and rates tribunal and that it should be made obligatory on the future Federal Legislature to bring it into existence.

As regards safe guards in respect of Railways, while some members were of opinion that the Governor General should have the necessary powers to commandeer the Railways in cases of National emergency, others were of opinion that there should be some reservation of power to the Governor General in regard to strategic lines; while a few were for giving the Governor General power not only over strategic lines on the Frontiers but also over the main trunk lines throughout India. As divergent views had been expressed it was decided to leave the decision to His Majesty's Government.

VIII. Centrally Administered Areas:-

~~As the material in each case is considerable, and as it is necessary to scrutiny such material before any decision is arrived at, it was decided~~ In order to enable the members to study the material already collected on the subject it was agreed that to postpone the consideration of question till the 2nd May (Pages 30 to 36 G.G. dated 24th March)

IX. Retrocession of jurisdiction over Railway lines in State territories:-

In view of the intricate questions involved it was decided to refer the matter to a small Committee.

VIII. Oath of Allegiance:- While it was agreed that so far as the States are concerned, the form of the oath should not in any way impair their allegiance to their own rulers, the consideration of the exact formula was postponed (Pages 43 to 45 C.C. dated 29th Feb)

IX. Extradition:- The Delegates of the States urged that there should be complete reciprocity in the matter of extradition. His Excellency expressed a great deal of sympathy for their views, but it was felt that the revision of the Indian Extradition Act did not fall within the scope of the Committee, and that these were questions, to be raised either in the Indian Legislature as it is at present constituted or in the future federal legislature. (Pages 26 to 30. C.C. dated 4th March)

XI

Schedule of Federal Subjects:-

The schedule framed by the Federal Structure Committee and revisedby the Joint Committee and later by the Consultative Committee stands as hereunder:-

I. Aircraft and all matters connected therewith.

At present policy and legislation is Central, but though administration also is Central, the Local Governments have certain powers under Sections 3, 6 and 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act relating to the making of rules governing the manufacture, use, import and export of aircraft, to the right of inspection, and seizure and to the regulation of airnavigation particularly in relation to prohibited areas, these rules can only be exercised subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

The Federal Structure Committee recommended that ~~airation~~ aviation should be Federal. The Department held that the recommendation presented no administrative difficulty and pointed out the following method of working:-

(1) International conventions will be Federal.

(2) Legislation including the power to make rules to be entirely Federal

(3) Establishment air routes, airodrome etc should be subject to Federal control. Subject to the rules

of the Federal Government designed to ensure safety, Provinces and States, or even private individuals may establish their own aerodromes, landing grounds, airlights etc, either to serve their l local needs, or to serve the needs of an air route of national or international importance. The whole question subject to the control above referredto is one for amicable arrangement rather than definite rule.

Wireless services for aviation.
Meteorological services for aviation
} Federal

(4) Registration and airworthiness of aircraft:- will be federally controlled. The States have already agreed to the maintenance of a central register.

(5) Licensing of Personnel - To be federally controlled. The States have consented to such licensing by arrangement with the British Government.

(6) Prohibited areas - Declaration of prohibited areas except in so far as the States reserve such right within their territories in consultation with the British Govern ment should be under Federal con

(7) Investigation of accidents - would be under federal control. There would be no objection to such investigation by a local official.

The Department pointed out that these suggestions involved withdrawal from the local Government powers vested in them under the Aircraft Act.

The Consultative Committee agreed that the subject should be federal.

But some members were of opinion that the present rule making powers of the Provinces should be maintained (Page 13, C.C. dated 1st March).

II. Inland Waterways: affecting more than one unit:- should be Provincial. But the constitution should contain two provisions enabling the Federal Government to intervene effectively -

(1) to safeguard the administration of a Federal Subject.

(2) to decide questions arising between two Provinces, in cases where the Provinces concerned fail to arrive at an agreement (Page 15, C.C. dated 1st March)

III. Shipping and Navigation in Inland Waterways affecting more than one unit:- To be federal for policy and legislation (1) in the case of steam

vessels including those propelled by electricity or other mechanical power and (2) for fixing the maximum and minimum rates for passenger fares and freight. For purposes of Administration the subject should be non-federal. (Page 18 of C.C. dated 1st March).

IV. Maritime Customs. Subject to special adjustments with States having regard to their treaties, engagements and agreements.

V. Customs on external frontier of Federal India.

Subject to special adjustment with Kashmir (Page 26 C.C. dated 1st March)

VI. Salt. Subject to special adjustments with States having regard to their treaties etc. (Page 27 C.C. dated 1st March).

VII. Savings Bank.

Federal for policy and legislation regarding Post Office Savings Bank (Page 28 C.C. dated 1st March).

VIII. Development of Industries.

The Federal Structure Committee recommended it to be federal in cases where such development by Federal Authority is declared by order of the Federal Government made after negotiation with and consent of the federating units.

The Department held that the suggestion that the declaration of the Federal Government should be made "after negotiation with and consent of the federating units" would render the position of the federal Government more difficult than is the position of the Central Government under the present constitution. It recommended elimination of the consent of the units, so that it would be open to the federal Government to declare such industries as it considers of all India importance, or suitable for federal administration to be federal subjects for the development of which it would be wholly responsible.

The Committee preferred to adopt the suggestion of the Federal Structure Committee and the Joint Committee.

Some members including Sir Mirza Ismail were of opinion that consent should not be required (Page 44 C.C. dated 1st March).

IX. Control of cultivation and manufacture of opium and its sale for export.

Federal for policy and legislation as regards the States, and the present position to be maintained in the Provinces (Pages 46 C.C. dated 1st March)

X. Stores and Stationery both imported and indigenous required for Federal Departments. (Page 46 C.C. dated 1st March

XI. Control of petroleum and explosives:-

The Federal Structure Committee have recommended that the subject should be Federal for policy and legislation and with regard to the residue, the Joint Committee have suggested that the present position should be maintained.

The administration of the subject is now Central and is governed by the Petroleum Act and the Explosives Act. The Petroleum Act confers certain specific powers on the Governor-General in Council who can apply the Act to any substance other than petroleum and can limit the operation of enactments relating to local authorities, in so far as such enactments relate to the possession and transport of petroleum. The Governor-General can also make rules for interprovincial transport. Otherwise the administration of the Act rests entirely with local Governments who can with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, vary definitions of import and transport and make rules for importation and grant of licenses for the possession and transport of petroleum within the Province.

The system under the Explosives Act is very similar.

The Department was of opinion that the recommendations of the Sub Committee virtually followed the present practice. The States which federate will be left to

administer the subjects in their own way as at present subject to the legislation enacted and the policy laid down by the federal authority.

The recommendations of the Federal Structure Committee, and the Joint Committee were adoptedby the Consultative Committee (Page 49 C.C. dated 1st March).

XII. Geological Survey of India.

Recommended by the Federal Structure Committee to be Federal. At present Geological Survey is a central subject. The Department pointed out that at present geological operations in the States are carried out as a matter of courtsey. Under the Federation though entry into States might be a matter of right, officers of the survey would normally give prior notice of their intention to work in a State territory and ask the Durbar concerned for all necessary facilities.

The Consultative Committee adopted the recommendation of the F.S.C.

XIII. Botanical Survey of India. - Federal.

XIV. Inventions and Designs.- The Federal Structure Sub Committee recommended that the subject should be federal for policy and legislation, while the Joint Committee recommended as regards the residue i.e. administration, that the position should be maintained as at present.

The Departmental memoranda pointed out that while the ~~federation~~ federalisation of legislation and policy would bring about the institution of federal patents and federal registration of designs, it would be open to any individual State either to invent its own machinery for administration within the State of the federal law, or to come to some arrangement with the central administration of British India by which the State will be enabled to use central machinery on payment of a share of the cost.

The Consultative Committee approved the recommendations of the F.S.C. & J.C. (Page 49 C.C. dated 1st March).

XV. Copy Right. Under the recommendations of the Federal Structure Committee and the Joint Committee, and the copyright will remain Federal for policy and legislation as regards the States, but administration in British India will continue to be Central.

The Department hold that the States will be required to arrange for the administration of the subject, and that the ordinary Civil Courts of the States may ~~be relief upon to~~ give the necessary remedies to aggreived holders of copyrights.

The Consultative Committee adopted the recommendations of the F.S.C. and J.C. (Page 49 C.C. dated 1st March)

XVI. Emigration from and Immigration i... India.

The Joint Committee suggested that the question of making migration between federal units a federal subject should be considered. The Department was of opinion that from the administrative point of view it would be an advantage if migration between federal units were made a federal subject for policy and legislation. Administration would thus be with the units but it must needs be considered whether there should not be a provision for the federal Government to be appointed as the authority for settling disputes between federal units.

The Consultative Committee held that it should be federal for policy and legislation, ~~as regards, emigration between federating units is to be federal~~. Administration to rest with the units.

There is a difference of opinion regarding the Federal Government settling inter-unit disputes (Page 58 C.C. dated 1st March)

XVII. Central Police Organisation.

(a) Federal Police Organisation to be federal.

(b) Central Intelligence Bureau to be federal.

"Central to the extent it is at present" as recommended by the Joint Committee applies to the centrally

administered areas, and it should be federal with regard to the Intelligence Bereau (Page 70 C.C. dated 1st March)

XVIII. Central Agencies and Institutions f for Research.

The Federal Structure Committee recommended that this subject should be federal as regards future agencies and institutions. The Joint Committee expressed the view that if existing agencies could not be federalised they should continue to be classed as a central subject, as at present.

The Consultative Committee recommended that it should be Federal as regards both existing and future agencies including the Indian Institute of Science and ~~Institutions~~ and Institutions (Page 72 C.C. dated 1st March)

XIX. Survey of India.- Federal.

XX. Meteorology. Federal as amended by Department. (Page 72 C.C. dated 1st March).

XXI. Census. Federal for policy and legislation as regards the States, and Provinces; and central to the extent it is at present as regards administration in the Provinces (Page 73 dated 1st March)

XXII. All India Statistics. Federal

XXIII. Federal Services.

XXIV. Immovable property acquired and maintained at the cost of Federal Governmen

XXV. ~~Police~~ Public Services Commission for Federal Services.

XXVI. Control of Production, supply and distribution of any articles in respect of which control by a Federal authority is declared by rule made by the Governor General in Council or by or under legislation by the Indian Legislature to be essential.

The Joint Committee were of opinion that the Central Government should not retain the power which this entry gave. But the Department was of opinion that while in normal times the local Government might exercise the powers covered by this entry, in a national emergency, the Federal Government should be at liberty to exercise effective control.

The Consultative Committee accepted the recommendations of the Department (Page 77 C.C. dated 1st March)

XXVII. Control ~~of Mineral Development~~ and Regulation of Mines :-

The Joint Committee were of opinion that the control of mineral development should be entirely a provincial subject, but the regulation of mines should remain a central subject to the extent it is at present.

At present legislation and policy lie in the hands of the Government of India while administration is partly done by the Central Government through the Department of Mines and partly through local Governments to whom certain

functions are granted by the Indian Mines Act of 1923. The rule making powers of the local Governments under the Act is restricted to matters relating to appeals, enquiries, constitution of Mining Boards and Committees, water supply, sanitation, conservancy etc, but the power of making regulations prescribing the powers and duties of the inspecting staff, the qualificationsof Managers of Mines, the regulation of the employment of women in mines and with regard to all technical matters is vested solely with the Governor General in Council.

The Department were of opinion that the recommendations of the Joint Committee were administeratively satisfactory.

The Consultative Committee decided that the subject is so far as it is within the control of the Governor-General in Council at present should be federal.

Sir Mirza Ismail dissenting (Page 83 C.C. dated 1st March).

XXVIII. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.

"Qualifications and Standards" do not cover the medium of instruction (Page 81 C.C. dated 2nd March)

XXIX. (a) Chiefs' Colleges. (b) institutions for the benefit of members of His Majesty's Forces or their children (c) and of other public servants or of the children of such members or servants.

Whether (a) and (b) are to be classed as Crown subjects will be a matter for future discussion .(Page 66 C.C. dated 2nd March)

XXX. Ancient Monuments as defined in Section 2(1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act 1904, which are for the time being declared to be protected monuments under Section 3(1) of that Act

Federal for policy and legislation.

XXXI. (a) Imperial Library (b) Indian Museum (c) Imperial War Museum (d) Victoria Memorial (Page 70 C.C. dated 2nd March).

XXXII. Definition of the jurisdiction of any University outside the Province in which it is situated (Page 23 C.C. dated 2nd March)

XXXIII. Posts, Telegraphs, Telephones including Wireless installations:-

The Federal Structure Committee had recommended that Posts, Telegraphs, Trunk Telephones, and Wireless installations, should be federalised with such qualifications as may be necessary for the purposes of adjustment with the States in matters of detail. The Joint Committee thought that for technical reasons the local telephones in British India could not be made provincial. The Department suggested

that Posts, Telegraphs, Wireless installations and telephones except local i.e. non-trunk telephones in Indian States should be federal.

In the Consultative Committee some members were of opinion that it ought to be open to a Province also to establish local system of telephone, subject to federal rights of inspection and the maintenance of proper standards, in case of its being linked up with the trunk lines. Others were of opinion that a Province should be permitted to establish local telephones after obtaining a license from the Federal Government and subject to the conditions laid down by it.

XXXIV. Zoological Survey. - Federal.

XXXV. Commerce (including banking and insurance) Federal for policy and legislation as regards the State, and in cases which are not covered by that recommendation, the subject shall be provincial and not Central. Until there is an autonomous body regulating accountancy the subject shall remain federal.